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HUNGARIAN WEATHER REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1951

During September, the weather was considerably warmer than usual, with the average temperature for the month everywhere exceeding the normal by 1.5 degrees Centigrade used throughout. The weather was exceptionally warm in the south-west, where the average positive deviation was 2.4-2.5 degrees.

The distribution of precipitation was almost as irregular as during the stormy summer months, with great differences in precipitation recorded within relatively small areas. The driest areas were in the vicinity of Debrecen, in Bekes County, and most of the western portion of the northwest lowlands. Least precipitation was reported at Totkomlos, with 13 millimeters (29 percent of normal) recorded; followed by Kiszombor, 15 millimeters (33 percent); Battonya, 15 millimeters (32 percent); Hajdusabolcszlo, 18 millimeters (40 percent); Hodmezovasarhely, 19 millimeters (40 percent); Foldak, 20 millimeters (43 percent); Mako, 21 millimeters (44 percent); Kaba, 22 millimeters (48 percent); Sap, 22 millimeters (51 percent); and Rajka, 23 millimeters (33 percent).

In contrast to these dry areas, there was plentiful rain in a large part of the west and in the northern mountains, with precipitation exceeding 150 millimeters in the vicinity of the Drava River and 100 millimeters in the mountains. Precipitation recorded at Gyekenyes was 184 millimeters (233 percent of normal); Szentegat, 173 millimeters (248 percent); Csurgó, 166 millimeters (211 percent); Szegedvár, 152 millimeters (227 percent); Abaujszanto, 144 millimeters (249 percent); Erdobenyé, 137 millimeters (259 percent); Hollóstató, 136 millimeters (195 percent); and Felsotarkany, 134 millimeters (244 percent). Precipitation at Gyekenyes was 14 times that at Totkomlos.

The month began with moderately warm weather generally, but it was rather cool on 1 September in the south. The high temperature reported on 1 September at Szentgotthard was 22 and at Sopron, 23 degrees. On the 2d, the high rose to a national average of 26-28 degrees. On the 3d, a cool wave caused a drop in temperature in the west, while the east continued warm. There were heavy showers and storms in the Matra Mountains and in the vicinity of Budapest, with 24 millimeters recorded at Ludas, 29 millimeters at Kaposztasmege, and hail at

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Gyomai. On the 4th, the cool wave spread to the eastern countries, causing a slight drop in temperatures. The cool wave was followed by a rise in temperature, reaching a peak on the 6th and 7th, which were the warmest days of the month in many places. With the exception of a few locations at higher altitudes, the peak temperature everywhere exceeded 30 degrees; it reached 31.5 degrees at Kecskemet and 32 degrees at Oroshaza and Bekescsaba on the 6th, and 31.7 degrees at Budapest and 33.5 degrees at Kaposvar on the 7th.

The high temperature was succeeded by severe cooling in the south, with showers and storms in many places. Hail was reported at Uszapuszta and Otteny on the 8th and in the Buda mountains on the 9th. The weather was mild and dry from the 10th to the 15th inclusive. The temperature rose gradually, reaching 30 degrees in many places on the 14th and 15th.

The warm weather continued in the east on the 16th (high of 31 degrees at Debrecen, Bekescsaba, and Turkeve), but the temperature in the west was dropping, causing showers and storms. Abundant rain fell on the 17th, with Zirc reporting 42 millimeters, Gyekenyes 40 millimeters, and Csurgó 35 millimeters. The temperature continued to drop on the 17th, with highs of 18-20 degrees reported in the west. Repeated showers brought the temperature to the low for the month from the 21st to the 23rd.

The first surface frost occurred at Nyiregyhaza at dawn of the 21st. On the 23d, the general temperature at the surface dropped below freezing throughout the country. During this period, the daily high temperature remained at 15 degrees or slightly higher. This was caused by a polar air mass entering from the north and northwest. After covering the country, the cold mass was prevented from extending further by a warm wave arriving from the Mediterranean Sea via the Balkans.

The 24th began an unusual rain period which lasted until the end of the month. With the exception of the northwest and southeast border regions, a heavy rain fell throughout the country almost the entire day. Heavy precipitation was reported daily thereafter. On the 25th, precipitation reported at Pusztaszer was 47 millimeters; Mezőcsokonya, 34; and Bobony, 33; on the 26th, Gyekenyes and Kéthely, 51; Budapest, 48; Zalaegerszeg, 47; and Szentegát, 45; on the 27th, Munkacs, 62; Szeged, 73; Békéscsaba, 72; Szentegát, 61; Tiszaróka and Solva, 50; Békéscsaba, 55; and Tamási and Eger, 54; on the 28th, Csakvar, 60; Pusztaszer, 60; Kupa, 61; Szar, 61; and Erdőbény, 60. Less rain fell on the 29th and 30th, and there was considerable variation in temperature. The effect of the warm wave from the south was felt occasionally, with the temperature at Pécs reaching 25 degrees on the 26th, but for the most part the weather was uncomfortably cool. A heavy overcast prevented a great drop in temperature during the night, and temperature during the day ranged between 12 and 17 degrees.

Following an overcast of several days, the sun shone through on the last day of the month.

Appended map shows the distribution of precipitation in Hungary in September 1951.

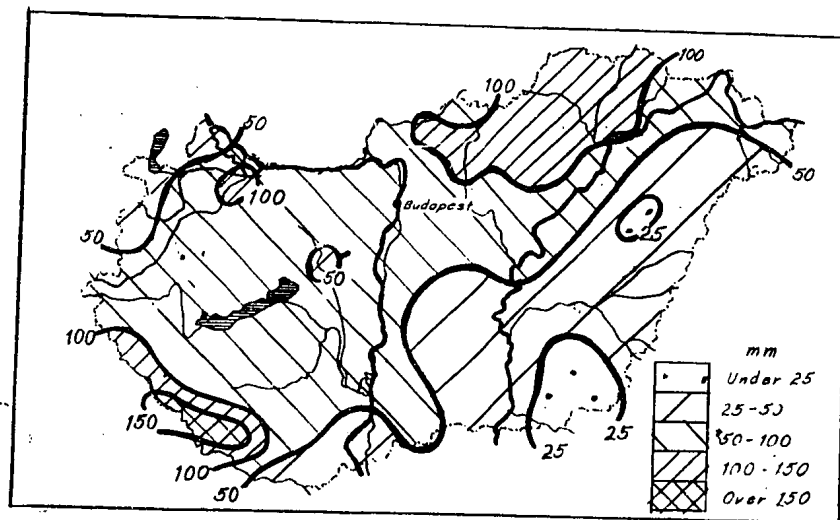
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